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MANUAL ON THE
GENEVA
CONVENTION AND
NAVAL MEDICAL
LIAISON

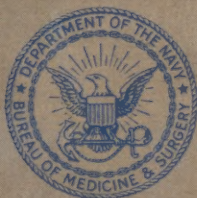
with the
AMERICAN RED CROSS



NAVMED 903

Prepared by BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.



U. S. Bureau of medicine and surgery.

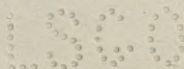
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Preface

The 1945 revision of the *Manual of the Medical Department*, U. S. N., deletes *Appendix C* of the 1939 edition which was devoted to "Conventions and the American National Red Cross." To preserve this important material for the use of the naval service this *Manual on the Geneva Convention and Naval Medical Liaison With the American Red Cross* has been prepared. Included in this manual is the essential information concerning the texts of the respective Geneva, Hague, and Peace Conventions; Articles of Navy Regulations which pertain to the American National Red Cross; general provisions covering the purposes and functions of the American National Red Cross at Navy or Marine Corps installations; and a reference list of respective bureaus' circular letters and directives concerned with operation policies which are under the cognizance of both the Navy Department and the American National Red Cross. It is believed that this manual will tend to enhance the importance of the respective relationships and will provide an authoritative source of information and ready reference for guidance.

ROSS T McINTIRE

Surgeon General, United States Navy.

Conventions and American National Red Cross

SECTION I. THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 1864 AND 1868

The convention between the United States, Baden, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Hesse, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, Wurttemberg, Sweden, Greece, Great Britain, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Turkey, Bavaria, Austria, Russia, Persia, Rumania, Salvador, Montenegro, Servia, Bolivia, Chile, Argentine Republic, Peru, and Japan; with additional articles: For the amelioration of the wounded in armies in the field, concluded August 22, 1864, acceded to by the President March 1, 1882; accession concurred in by the Senate March 16, 1882; proclaimed as to the original convention but with reserve as to the additional articles, July 26, 1882, commonly known as the Geneva Convention, is as follows:

1. Original Convention

ARTICLE 1. Ambulances and military hospitals shall be acknowledged to be neuter, and as such shall be protected and respected by belligerents so long as any sick or wounded may be therein.

Such neutrality shall cease if the ambulances or hospitals should be held by a military force.

ART. 2. Persons employed in hospitals and ambulances, comprising the staff for superintendence, medical service, administration, transport of wounded, as well as chaplains, shall participate in the benefit of neutrality while so employed and so long as there remain any wounded to bring in or to succor.

ART. 3. The persons designated in the preceding article may, even after occupation by the enemy, continue to fulfill their duties in the hospitals or ambulances which they serve, or may withdraw in order to rejoin the corps to which they belong.

Under such circumstances, when these persons shall cease from their functions, they shall be delivered by the occupying army to the outposts of the enemy.

ART. 4. As the equipment of military hospitals remains subject to the laws of war, persons attached to such hospitals cannot, in withdrawing, carry away any articles but such as are their private property.

Under the same circumstances an ambulance shall, on the contrary, retain its equipment.

ART. 5. Inhabitants of the country who may bring help to the wounded shall be respected and shall remain free. The generals of the belligerent powers shall make it their care to inform the inhabitants of the appeal addressed to their humanity and of the neutrality which will be the consequence of it.

Any wounded man entertained and taken care of in a house shall be considered as a protection thereto. Any inhabitant who shall have entertained wounded

men in his house shall be exempted from the quartering of troops as well as from a part of the contributions of war which may be imposed.

ART. 6. Wounded or sick soldiers shall be entertained and taken care of, to whatever nation they may belong.

Commanders in chief shall have the power to deliver immediately to the outposts of the enemy soldiers who have been wounded in an engagement, when circumstances permit this to be done, and with the consent of both parties.

Those who are recognized, after their wounds are healed, as incapable of serving shall be sent back to their country.

The others may also be sent back on condition of not again bearing arms during the continuance of the war.

Evacuations, together with the persons under whose directions they take place, shall be protected by an absolute neutrality.

ART. 7. A distinctive and uniform flag shall be adopted for hospitals, ambulances, and evacuations. It must, on every occasion, be accompanied by the national flag. An arm badge (brassard) shall also be allowed for individuals neutralized, but the delivery thereof shall be left to military authority.

The flag and the arm badge shall bear a red cross on a white ground.

ART. 8. The details of execution of the present convention shall be regulated by the commanders in chief of belligerent armies, according to the instructions of their respective governments and in conformity with the general principles laid down in this convention.

2. Additional Articles

(Now generally accepted and have acquired the force and effect of an international treaty.)

ARTICLE 1. The persons designated in article 2 of the convention shall, after the occupation by the enemy, continue to fulfill their duties, according to their wants, to the sick and wounded in the ambulance or the hospital which they serve. When they request to withdraw, the commander of the occupying troops shall fix the time of departure, which he shall only be allowed to delay for a short time in case of military necessity.

ART. 2. Arrangements will have to be made by the belligerent powers to insure to the neutralized person, fallen into the hands of the army of the enemy, the entire enjoyment of his salary.

ART. 3. Under the conditions provided for in articles 1 and 4 of the convention, the name "ambulance" applies to field hospitals and other temporary establishments which follow the troops on the field of battle to receive the sick and wounded.

ART. 4. In conformity with the spirit of article 4 of the convention, and to the reservations contained in the protocol of 1864, it is explained that for the appointment of the charges relative to the quartering of troops and of the contributions of war account only shall be taken in an equitable manner of the charitable zeal displayed by the inhabitants.

ART. 5. In addition to article 6 of the convention, it is stipulated that, with the reservation of officers whose detention might be important to the fate of arms and within the limits fixed by the second paragraph of that article, the wounded fallen into the hands of the enemy shall be sent back to their country after they are cured, or sooner if possible, on conditions, nevertheless, of not again bearing arms during the continuance of the war.

3. Articles Concerning the Marine

ART. 6. The boats which at their own risk and peril, during and after an engagement pick up the shipwrecked or wounded, or which having picked them

up, convey them on board a neutral or hospital ship, shall enjoy, until the accomplishment of their mission, the character of neutrality, as far as the circumstances of the engagement and the position of the ships engaged will permit.

The appreciation of these circumstances is intrusted to the humanity of all the combatants. The wrecked and wounded thus picked up and saved must not serve again during the continuance of the war.

ART. 7. Religious, medical, and hospital staff of any captured vessel are declared neutral, and, on leaving the ship, may remove the articles and surgical instruments which are their private property.

ART. 8. The staff designated in the preceding article must continue to fulfill their functions in the captured ship, assisting in the removal of the wounded made by the victorious party; they will then be at liberty to return to their country, in conformity with the second paragraph of the first additional article.

The stipulations of the second additional article are applicable to the pay and allowance of the staff.

ART. 9. The military hospital ships remain under martial law in all that concerns their stores; they become the property of the captor, but the latter must not divert them from their special appropriation during the continuance of the war.

ART. 10. Any merchant ship, to whatever nation she may belong, charged exclusively with removal of sick and wounded, is protected by neutrality; but the mere fact, noted on the ship's books, of the vessel having been visited by an enemy's cruiser, renders the sick and wounded incapable of serving during the continuance of the war. The cruiser shall even have the right of putting on board an officer in order to accompany the convoy, and thus verify the good faith of the operation.

If the merchant ship also carries a cargo, her neutrality will still protect it, provided that such cargo is not of a nature to be confiscated by the belligerents.

The belligerents retain the right to interdict neutralized vessels from all communication, and from any course which they may deem prejudicial to the secrecy of their operations. In urgent cases special conventions may be entered into between commanders in chief, in order to neutralize temporarily and in a special manner the vessels intended for the removal of the sick and wounded.

ART. 11. Wounded or sick sailors and soldiers, when embarked, to whatever nation they may belong, shall be protected and taken care of by their captors.

Their return to their own country is subject to the provisions of article 6 of the convention, and of the additional article 5.

ART. 12. The distinctive flag to be used with the national flag, in order to indicate any vessel or boat which may claim the benefits of neutrality, in virtue of the principles of this convention, is a white flag with a red cross. The belligerents may exercise in this respect any mode of verification which they may deem necessary.

Military hospital ships shall be distinguished by being painted white outside, with green strake.

ART. 13. The hospital ships, which are equipped at the expense of the aid societies, recognized by the Governments signing this convention, and which are furnished with a commission emanating from the sovereign, who shall have given express authority for their being fitted out, and with a certificate from the proper naval authority that they have been placed under his control during their fitting out and on their final departure, and that they were then appropriated solely to the purpose of their mission, shall be considered neutral, as well as the whole of their staff. They shall be recognized and protected by the belligerents.

They shall make themselves known by hoisting, together with their national flag, the white flag with a red cross. The distinctive mark of their staff while

performing their duties shall be an armlet of the same colors. The outer painting of these hospital ships shall be white, with red strake.

These ships shall bear aid and assistance to the wounded and wrecked belligerents, without distinction of nationality.

They must take care not to interfere in any way with the movements of the combatants. During and after the battle they must do their duty at their own risk and peril.

The belligerents shall have the right of controlling and visiting them. They will be at liberty to refuse their assistance, to order them to depart, and to detain them if the exigencies of the case require such a step.

The wounded and wrecked picked up by these ships can not be reclaimed by either of the combatants, and they will be required not to serve during the continuance of the war.

ART. 14. In naval wars, any strong presumption that either belligerent takes advantage of the benefits of neutrality with any other view than the interest of the sick and wounded gives to the other belligerent, until proof to the contrary, the right of suspending the convention as regards such belligerent.

Should this presumption become a certainty, notice may be given to such belligerent that the convention is suspended with regard to him during the whole continuance of the war.

ART. 15. The present act shall be drawn up in a single original copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Swiss Confederation.

The additional articles have been acceded to by the United States, and signed on behalf of Great Britain, Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherlands, North Germany, Sweden, and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, and Wurttemberg, but will not acquire full force and effect as an international treaty until the exchange of the ratification thereof between the several contracting States shall have been effected.

SECTION II. CONVENTION OF GENEVA OF JULY 27, 1929, FOR THE AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED AND SICK OF ARMIES IN THE FIELD

Signed at Geneva, July 27, 1929. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, August 4, 1932

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS a Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and the Sick of Armies in the Field was signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929, by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and forty-six other countries, the original of which Convention, being in the French language, is word for word as follows:

[Translations 1]

1. Chapter I. The Wounded and Sick.

ARTICLE 1. Officers, soldiers, and other persons officially attached to the armies who are wounded or sick shall be respected and protected in all circumstances; they shall be humanely treated and cared for without distinctions of nationality by the belligerent in whose power they are.

¹ Based on Senate Document Executive F, Seventy-first Congress, third session.

A belligerent, however, when compelled to leave his wounded or sick in the hands of his adversary, shall leave with them, so far as military exigencies permit, a portion of the personnel and matériel of his sanitary service to assist in caring for them.

ARTICLE 2. Subject to the care that must be taken of them under the preceding article, the wounded and sick of an army who fall into the power of the other belligerent shall become prisoners of war, and the general rules of international law in respect to prisoners of war shall become applicable to them.

The belligerents shall remain free, however, to agree upon such clauses to the benefit of the wounded and sick prisoners as they may deem of value over and above already existing obligations.

ARTICLE 3. After every engagement, the belligerent who remains in possession of the field of battle shall take measures to search for the wounded and the dead and to protect them from robbery and ill-treatment.

A local armistice or cessation of fire to enable the removal of wounded left between the lines shall be arranged whenever circumstances permit.

ARTICLE 4. Belligerents shall mutually forward to each other as soon as possible the names of the wounded, sick, and dead taken in charge or discovered by them, as well as all indications which may serve for their identification.

They shall draw up and forward to each other death certificates.

They shall collect and likewise forward to each other all objects of personal use found on the field of battle or on the dead, especially one-half of their identity plaque, the other half remaining attached to the body.

They shall see that a careful examination, if possible medical, is made of the bodies of the dead prior to their interment or cremation, with a view to verifying their death, establishing their identity, and in order to be able to furnish a report thereon.

They shall further see that they are honorably buried and that the graves are treated with respect and may always be found again.

For this purpose, and at the outbreak of hostilities, they shall officially organize a service of graves in order to render any later exhumation possible and to make certain of the identity of bodies even though they may have been moved from grave to grave.

Upon the termination of hostilities, they shall exchange lists of graves and of dead buried in their cemeteries and elsewhere.

ARTICLE 5. The military authority may make an appeal to the charitable zeal of the inhabitants to receive and, under its supervision, to care for, the wounded or sick of the armies, granting to persons responding to such appeals special protection and certain facilities.

2. Chapter II. Sanitary Formations and Establishments

ARTICLE 6. Mobile sanitary formations, i. e., those which are intended to accompany armies in the field, and the fixed establishments belonging to the sanitary service shall be protected and respected by the belligerents.

ARTICLE 7. The protection due to sanitary formations and establishments shall cease if they are used to commit acts injurious to the enemy.

ARTICLE 8. A sanitary formation or establishment shall not be deprived of the protection accorded by article 6 by the fact:

(1) that the personnel of the formation or establishment is armed and uses its arms in self-defense or in defense of its wounded and sick;

(2) that in the absence of armed hospital attendants the formation is guarded by an armed detachment or by sentinels;

(3) that hand firearms or ammunition taken from the wounded and sick and not yet turned over to the proper authorities are found in the formation or establishment;

(4) that there is found in the formation or establishment personnel or matériel of the veterinary service which does not integrally belong to it.

3. Chapter III. Personnel

ARTICLE 9. The personnel charged exclusively with the removal, transportation, and treatment of the wounded and sick, as well as with the administration of sanitary formations and establishments, and the chaplains attached to armies, shall be respected and protected under all circumstances. If they fall into the hands of the enemy they shall not be treated as prisoners of war.

Military personnel which has received special instructions to be used when necessary as auxiliary attendants or litter bearers in the removal, transportation and treatment of the wounded and sick, and bearing an identification document, shall benefit by the same conditions as the permanent sanitary personnel if they are captured at the moment when they are fulfilling these functions.

ARTICLE 10. The personnel of volunteer aid societies, duly recognized and authorized by their Government, who are employed in the same functions as the personnel contemplated in article 9, paragraph 1, are assimilated to that personnel upon condition that the said societies shall be subject to military laws and regulations.

Each High Contracting Party shall make known to the other, either in time of peace or at the opening or during the progress of hostilities, and in any case before actual employment, the names of the societies which it has authorized to render assistance, under its responsibility, in the official sanitary service of its armies.

ARTICLE 11. A recognized society of a neutral country may only lend the services of its sanitary personnel and formations to a belligerent with the prior consent of its own Government and the authority of such belligerent.

The belligerent who has accepted such assistance shall be required to notify the enemy before making any use thereof.

ARTICLE 12. The persons described in articles 9, 10, and 11 may not be detained after they have fallen into the power of the adversary.

Unless there is an agreement to the contrary, they shall be sent back to the belligerent to whose service they are attached as soon as a way is open for their return and military exigencies permit.

While waiting to be returned, they shall continue in the exercise of their functions under the direction of the adversary; they shall be assigned preferably to the care of the wounded and sick of the belligerent to whose service they are attached.

At the time of their departure they may carry with them such effects, instruments, arms and means of transport as belong to them.

ARTICLE 13. While they remain in their power, belligerents shall secure to the personnel mentioned in articles 9, 10, and 11, the same maintenance and quarters, pay and allowances, as to persons of corresponding rank in their own armies.

At the outbreak of hostilities the belligerents shall reach an understanding on the corresponding ranks of their sanitary personnel.

4. Chapter IV. Buildings and Matériel

ARTICLE 14. If mobile sanitary formations, whatever may be their nature, fall into the power of the adversary, they shall retain their matériel, their means of transportation, and their conducting personnel.

The competent military authority, however, shall have the right to employ them in caring for the wounded and sick; restitution shall take place in accordance with the conditions prescribed for the sanitary personnel and as far as possible at the same time.

ARTICLE 15. Buildings and matériel of the fixed sanitary establishments of the army shall remain subject to the laws of war, but may not be diverted from their use so long as they are necessary for the wounded and sick.

However, commanders of troops engaged in operations may use them in case of urgent military necessity if, before such use, the wounded and sick treated there have been provided for.

ARTICLE 16. The buildings of aid societies admitted to the benefits of the Convention shall be regarded as private property.

The matériel of these societies, irrespective of its location, shall likewise be regarded as private property.

The right of requisition recognized to belligerents by the laws and customs of war shall be exercised only in case of urgent necessity and after the wounded and sick have been provided for.

5. Chapter V. Sanitary Transports

ARTICLE 17. Vehicles equipped for sanitary evacuation traveling singly or in convoy shall be treated as mobile sanitary formations subject to the following special provisions:

A belligerent intercepting sanitary transportation vehicles, traveling either singly or in convoy, may, if required by military necessity, stop them and break up the convoy, charging himself in all cases with the care of the wounded and sick whom it contains. He may only utilize such vehicles in the sector wherein they were intercepted and exclusively for sanitary needs. When their local mission is at an end, these vehicles must be returned under the conditions stipulated in article 14.

Military personnel assigned by competent orders for sanitary transportation purposes shall be returned under the conditions stipulated in article 12 for sanitary personnel, and subject to the provisions of the last paragraph of article 18.

All means of transportation especially organized for evacuation purposes, as well as their appurtenances attached to the sanitary service, shall be returned in conformity with the provisions of chapter IV.

Military means of transportation and their teams, other than those belonging to the sanitary service, may be captured.

The civil personnel and all means of transportation obtained by requisition shall be subject to the general rules of international law.

ARTICLE 18. Aircraft used as a means of sanitary transportation shall enjoy the protection of the convention during such time as they are exclusively reserved for the evacuation of wounded and sick and for the transportation of sanitary personnel and matériel.

They shall be painted in white and shall bear clearly visible the distinctive sign mentioned in article 19 alongside of the national colors on their upper and lower surfaces.

Excepting with special and express premission, a flight over the firing-line as well as over the zone situated in front of the major medical dressing stations, and in general over any territory under the control of or occupied by the enemy shall be forbidden.

Sanitary aircraft must comply with all summons to land.

In the case of a landing thus required or made accidentally upon territory occupied by the enemy, the wounded and sick, as well as the sanitary personnel

and matériel, including the aircraft, shall benefit by the provisions of the present Convention.

The pilot, mechanics, and wireless operators who have been captured shall be returned on condition of only being utilized in the sanitary service until the termination of hostilities.

6. Chapter VI. The Distinctive Sign

ARTICLE 19. Out of respect to Switzerland the heraldic emblem of the red cross on a white ground, formed by the reversal of the Federal colors, is continued as the emblem and distinctive sign of the sanitary service of armies.

However, for countries which already use, as a distinctive sign, in place of the red cross, the red crescent or the red lion and sun on a white field, these emblems shall likewise be recognized within the meaning of the present convention.

ARTICLE 20. The emblem shall appear on flags and brassards, as well as upon all matériel, appertaining to the sanitary service, with the permission of the competent military authority.

ARTICLE 21. The personnel protected in virtue of the first paragraph of article 9 and articles 10 and 11 shall wear attached to the left arm a brassard bearing the distinctive sign, issued and stamped by a competent military authority.

The personnel mentioned in article 9, paragraphs 1 and 2, shall be furnished with an identification document consisting either of an inscription in their military booklet or a special document.

Persons mentioned in articles 10 and 11 who do not wear military uniform shall be furnished by competent military authority with a certificate of identity containing their photograph and attesting to their sanitary status.

Identification documents must be uniform and of the same type in each army.

The sanitary personnel may in no case be deprived of their insignia nor of their own identification papers.

In case of loss they shall have the right to obtain duplicates.

ARTICLE 22. The distinctive flag of the convention may only be displayed over the sanitary formations and establishments which the convention provides shall be respected, and with the consent of the military authorities. In fixed establishments it shall, and in mobile formations it may, be accompanied by the national flag of the belligerent to whose service the formation or establishment is attached.

Sanitary formations which have fallen into the power of the enemy, however, shall fly no other flag than that of the convention as long as they continue in that situation.

The belligerents, in so far as military exigencies allow, shall take such measures as may be necessary to render the distinctive emblems marking sanitary formations and establishments plainly visible to the land, air and sea forces of the enemy, with a view to preventing the possibility of any aggressive action.

ARTICLE 23. The sanitary formations of neutral countries which, under the conditions set forth in article 11, have been authorized to render their services, shall fly, with the flag of the convention, the national flag of the belligerent to which they are attached.

They shall have the right during such time as they are rendering service to a belligerent to fly their own national flag also.

The provisions of the second paragraph of the preceding article are applicable to them.

ARTICLE 24. The emblem of the red cross on a white ground and the words *Red Cross* or *Geneva Cross* may be used, whether in time of peace or war, only to protect or designate sanitary formations and establishments, the personnel and matériel protected by the convention.

The same shall apply with respect to the emblems mentioned in the second paragraph of article 19 for such countries as use them.

Moreover, the volunteer aid societies provided for under article 10 may, in conformity with their national legislation, employ the distinctive emblem for their humanitarian activities in time of peace.

As an exceptional measure and with the specific authorization of one of the national Red Cross Societies (Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun), the use of the emblem of the convention may be allowed in peace time to designate the location of relief stations reserved exclusively to giving free assistance to wounded or sick.

7. Chapter VII. The Application and Execution of the Convention

ARTICLE 25. The provisions of the present convention shall be respected by the High Contracting Parties under all circumstances.

If, in time of war, a belligerent is not a party to the convention, its provisions shall nevertheless remain in force as between all the belligerents who are parties to the convention.

ARTICLE 26. It shall be the duty of the commanders-in-chief of the belligerent armies to provide for the details of execution of the foregoing articles, as well as for unforeseen cases, in accordance with the instructions of their respective Governments, and conformably to the general principles of this convention.

ARTICLE 27. The High Contracting Parties shall take the necessary steps to acquaint their troops, and particularly the protected personnel, with the provisions of this convention, and to make them known to the people at large.

8. Chapter VIII. The Repression of Abuses and Infractions

ARTICLE 28. The Governments of the High Contracting Parties whose legislation may not now be adequate shall take or shall recommend to their legislatures such measures as may be necessary at all times:

(a) to prevent the use by private persons or by societies other than those upon which this convention confers the right thereto, of the emblem or of the name of the *Red Cross* or *Geneva Cross*, as well as any other sign or designation constituting an imitation thereof, whether for commercial or other purposes;

(b) by reason of the homage rendered to Switzerland as a result of the adoption of the inverted Federal colors, to prevent the use, by private persons or by organizations, of the arms of the Swiss Confederation or of signs constituting an imitation thereof, whether as trade-marks, commercial labels, or portions thereof, or in any way contrary to commercial ethics, or under conditions wounding Swiss national pride.

The prohibition mentioned in subparagraph (a) of the use of signs or designations constituting an imitation of the emblem or designation of the *Red Cross* or *Geneva Cross*, as well as the prohibition mentioned in subparagraph (b) of the use of the arms of the Swiss Confederation or signs constituting an imitation thereof, shall take effect from the time set in each act of legislation and at the latest five years after this convention goes into effect. After such going into effect it shall be unlawful to take out a trade-mark or commercial label contrary to such prohibitions.

ARTICLE 29. The Governments of the High Contracting Parties whose penal laws may not be adequate, shall likewise take or recommend to their legislatures the necessary measures to repress in time of war all acts in contravention of the provisions of the present convention.

They shall communicate to one another through the Swiss Federal Council the measures taken with a view to such repression, not later than five years from the date of the ratification of the present convention.

ARTICLE 30. At the request of a belligerent, an investigation must be held, in such manner as shall be agreed upon by the interested parties, concerning any alleged violation of the convention; whenever such a violation is proved, the belligerents shall put an end to it and repress it as promptly as possible.

9. Final Provisions

ARTICLE 31. The present convention, which will bear the date of this day, may be signed up to February 1, 1930, on behalf of all the countries represented at the Conference which opened at Geneva on July 1, 1929, as well as by the countries not represented at the Conference which are parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1864 or of 1906.

ARTICLE 32. The present convention shall be ratified as soon as possible.

The ratifications shall be deposited at Berne.

A record of the deposit of each instrument of ratification shall be prepared, a duly certified copy of which shall be forwarded by the Swiss Federal Council to the Governments of all the countries on whose behalf the convention has been signed or notification of adhesion made.

ARTICLE 33. The present convention shall become effective six months after the deposit of at least two instruments of ratification.

Subsequently, it shall become effective for each High Contracting Party six months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification.

ARTICLE 34. The present convention shall replace the conventions of August 22, 1864, and of July 6, 1906, in the relations between the High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 35. From the date on which it becomes effective, the present convention shall be open for adhesions given on behalf of any country in whose name this convention was not signed.

ARTICLE 36. Adhesions shall be given by written notification addressed to the Swiss Federal Council and shall take effect six months after the date of their receipt.

The Swiss Federal Council shall communicate adhesions to the Governments of all the countries on whose behalf the convention was signed or notification of adhesion made.

ARTICLE 37. A state of war shall give immediate effect to ratifications deposited or adhesions notified by belligerent Powers prior to or after the outbreak of hostilities. The communication of ratifications or adhesions received from Powers at war shall be made by the Swiss Federal Council by the most rapid method.

ARTICLE 38. Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to denounce the present convention. The denunciation shall not take effect until one year after notification has been made in writing to the Swiss Federal Council. The latter shall communicate such notification to the Governments of all the High Contracting Parties.

The denunciation shall have effect only with respect to the High Contracting Party which gave notification of it.

Moreover, such denunciation shall not take effect during a war in which the denouncing Power is involved. In this case, the present convention shall continue in effect, beyond the period of one year, until the conclusion of peace.

ARTICLE 39. A duly certified copy of the present convention shall be deposited in the archives of the League of Nations by the Swiss Federal Council. Likewise, ratifications, adhesions, and denunciations of which the Swiss Federal Council has been notified shall be communicated by it to the League of Nations.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, the Plenipotentiaries named above have signed the present convention.

DONE at Geneva, the twenty-seventh of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, in a single copy, which shall remain in the archives of the Swiss Confederation and duly certified copies of which shall be forwarded to the Governments of all the countries invited to the Conference.

(Here follow the signatures.)

SECTION III. THE HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE OF 1899

The convention between the United States and certain powers for the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva convention of August 22, 1864, signed at The Hague, July 29, 1899, and proclaimed November 1, 1901, is as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Military hospital ships, that is to say, ships constructed or assigned by States specially and solely for the purpose of assisting the wounded, sick, or shipwrecked, and the names of which shall have been communicated to the belligerent powers at the beginning or during the course of hostilities, and in any case before they are employed, shall be respected and can not be captured while hostilities last.

These ships, moreover, are not on the same footing as men-of-war as regards their stay in a neutral port.

ART. 2. Hospital ships, equipped wholly or in part at the cost of private individuals or officially recognized relief societies, shall likewise be respected and exempt from capture, provided the belligerent power to whom they belong has given them an official commission and has notified their names to the hostile power at the commencement of or during hostilities, and in any case before they are employed.

These ships must be furnished with a certificate from the competent authorities, declaring that they had been under their control while fitting out and on final departure.

ART. 3. Hospital ships, equipped wholly or in part at the cost of private individuals or officially recognized societies of neutral countries, shall be respected and exempt from capture, if the neutral power to whom they belong has given them an official commission and notified their names to the belligerent powers at the commencement of or during hostilities, and in any case before they are employed.

ART. 4. The ships mentioned in articles 1, 2, and 3 shall afford relief and assistance to the wounded, sick, and shipwrecked of the belligerents independently of their nationality.

The Governments engage not to use these ships for any military purpose.

These ships must not in any way hamper the movements of the combatants.

During and after an engagement they will act at their own risk and peril.

The belligerents will have the right to control and visit them; they can refuse to help them, order them off, make them take a certain course, and put a commissioner on board; they can even detain them, if important circumstances require it.

As far as possible the belligerents shall inscribe in the sailing papers of the hospital ships the orders they give them.

ART. 5. The military hospital ships shall be distinguished by being painted white outside with a horizontal band of green about a meter and a half in breadth.

The ships mentioned in articles 2 and 3 shall be distinguished by being painted white outside with a horizontal band of red about a meter and a half in breadth.

The boats of the ships above mentioned, as also small craft which may be used for hospital work, shall be distinguished by similar painting.

All hospital ships shall make themselves known by hoisting, together with their national flag, the white flag with a red cross provided by the Geneva convention.

ART. 6. Neutral merchantmen, yachts, or vessels having or taking on board sick, wounded, or shipwrecked of the belligerents, can not be captured for so doing, but they are liable to capture for any violation of neutrality they may have committed.

ART. 7. The religious, medical or hospital staff of any captured ship is inviolable, and its members can not be made prisoners of war. On leaving the ship they take with them the objects and surgical instruments which are their own private property.

This staff shall continue to discharge its duties while necessary, and can afterwards leave when the commander in chief considers it possible.

The belligerents must guarantee to the staff that has fallen into their hands the enjoyment of their salaries intact.

ART. 8. Sailors and soldiers who are taken on board when sick or wounded, to whatever nation they belong, shall be protected and looked after by the captors.

ART. 9. The shipwrecked, wounded, or sick of one of the belligerents who fall into the hands of the other are prisoners of war. The captor must decide, according to circumstances, if it is best to keep them or send them to a port of his own country, to a neutral port, or even to a hostile port. In the last case, prisoners thus repatriated can not serve as long as the war lasts.

ART. 10. (Excluded.)

ART. 11. The rules contained in the above articles are binding only on the contracting powers in case of war between two or more of them.

The said rules shall cease to be binding from the time when, in a war between the contracting powers, one of the belligerents is joined by a noncontracting power.

* * * * *

ART. 14. In the event of one of the high contracting parties denouncing the present convention, such denunciation shall not take effect until a year after the notification made in writing to the Netherlands Government, and forthwith communicated by it to all the other contracting powers.

This denunciation shall only affect the notifying power.

SECTION IV. CONVENTION BETWEEN CERTAIN POWERS REGARDING THE EXEMPTION OF HOSPITAL SHIPS, IN TIME OF WAR, FROM THE PAYMENT OF ALL DUES AND TAXES IMPOSED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE STATE, SIGNED AT THE HAGUE DECEMBER 21, 1904; PROCLAIMED MAY 21, 1907

ARTICLE 1. Hospital ships, concerning which the conditions set forth in articles 1, 2, and 3 of the convention concluded at The Hague on July 29, 1899, for the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva convention of August 22, 1864, are fulfilled, shall be exempted, in time of war, from all dues and taxes imposed on vessels for the benefit of the State, in the ports of the contracting parties.

ART. 2. The provision of the foregoing article does not prevent the application, by means of visitation or other formalities, of fiscal or other laws in force at said ports.

ART. 3. The rule laid down in article 1 is binding only on the contracting powers in case of war between two or more of them.

The said rule shall cease to be binding from the time when a noncontracting power shall join one of the belligerents in a war between contracting powers.

ART. 4. The present convention, which bearing the date of this day, may be signed until the 1st of October 1905, by the powers expressing their desire to do so, shall be ratified as soon as possible. The ratification shall be deposited at The Hague.

A procès verbal of the deposit of the ratifications shall be drawn up and a copy thereof, duly certified, shall be delivered through the diplomatic channel to all the contracting powers.

ART. 5. The nonsignatory powers are permitted to adhere to the present convention after October 1, 1905.

They shall, to that end, make their adhesion known to the contracting powers, by means of a written notification addressed to the Government of the Netherlands and communicated by the latter to the other contracting powers.

ART. 6. In the event of one of the high contracting powers denouncing the present convention, such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the notification made in writing to the Government of the Netherlands and immediately communicated by the latter to all the other contracting powers. This denunciation shall only affect the notifying power.

Final act.—At the moment of proceeding to sign the convention having for its object the exemption of hospital ships in time of war in the ports of the contracting parties from all dues and taxes imposed on vessels for the benefit of the State, the plenipotentiaries signing the present act express the wish that, in view of the highly humanitarian mission of these ships, the contracting governments may take the measures necessary in order to exempt these ships within a short time also from the payment of the dues and taxes collected in their ports for the benefit of others than the State, especially those collected for the benefit of municipalities or of private companies or persons.

SECTION V. HAGUE CONVENTION OF OCTOBER 18, 1907, FOR THE ADAPTATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION OF JULY 6, 1906, TO MARITIME WARFARE

ARTICLE 1. Military hospital ships, that is to say, ships constructed or assigned by States specially and solely with a view to assisting the wounded, sick, and shipwrecked, the names of which have been communicated to the belligerent powers at the commencement or during the course of hostilities, and in any case before they are employed, shall be respected, and can not be captured while hostilities last.

These ships, moreover, are not on the same footing as warships as regards their stay in a neutral port.

ART. 2. Hospital ships, equipped wholly or in part at the expense of private individuals or officially recognized relief societies, shall be likewise respected and exempt from capture, if the belligerent power to whom they belong has given them an official commission and has notified their names to the hostile power at the commencement of or during hostilities, and in any case before they are employed.

These ships must be provided with a certificate from the competent authorities declaring that the vessels have been under their control while fitting out and on final departure.

ART. 3. Hospital ships, equipped wholly or in part at the expense of private individuals or officially recognized societies of neutral countries, shall be respected and exempt from capture, on condition that they are placed under the control of one of the belligerents, with the previous consent of their own Government

and with the authorization of the belligerent himself, and that the latter has notified their names to his adversary at the commencement of or during hostilities, and in any case before they are employed.

ART. 4. The ships mentioned in articles 1, 2, and 3 shall afford relief and assistance to the wounded, sick, and shipwrecked of the belligerents without distinction of nationality.

The Governments undertake not to use these ships for any military purpose.

These vessels must in no wise hamper the movements of the combatants.

During and after an engagement they will act at their own risk and peril.

The belligerents shall have the right to control and search them; they can refuse to help them, order them off, make them take a certain course, and put a commissioner on board; they can even detain them, if important circumstances require it.

As far as possible, the belligerents shall enter in the log of the hospital ships the orders which they give them.

ART. 5. Military hospital ships shall be distinguished by being painted white outside with a horizontal band of green about a meter and a half in breadth.

The ships mentioned in articles 2 and 3 shall be distinguished by being painted white outside with a horizontal band of red about a meter and a half in breadth.

The boats of the ships above mentioned, as also small craft which may be used for hospital work, shall be distinguished by similar painting.

All hospital ships shall make themselves known by hoisting, with their national flag, the white flag with a red cross provided by the Geneva convention, and further, if they belong to a neutral State, by flying at the mainmast the national flag of the belligerent under whose control they are placed.

Hospital ships which, in the terms of article 4, are detained by the enemy, must haul down the national flag of the belligerent to whom they belong.

The ships and boats above mentioned which wish to insure by night the freedom from interference to which they are entitled must, subject to the assent of the belligerent they are accompanying, take the necessary measures to render their special painting sufficiently plain.

ART. 6. The distinguishing signs referred to in article 5 can only be used, whether in time of peace or war, for protecting or indicating the ship therein mentioned.

ART. 7. In the case of a fight on board a warship, the sick wards shall be respected and spared as far as possible.

The said sick wards and the material belonging to them remain subject to the laws of war; they cannot, however, be used for any purpose other than that for which they were originally intended, so long as they are required for the sick and wounded.

The commander, however, into whose power they have fallen may apply them to other purposes, if the military situation requires it, after seeing that the sick and wounded on board are properly provided for.

ART. 8. Hospital ships and sick wards of vessels are no longer entitled to protection if they are employed for the purpose of injuring the enemy.

The fact of the staff of the said ships and sick wards being armed for maintaining order and for defending the sick and wounded, and the presence of wireless telegraphy apparatus on board, is not a sufficient reason for withdrawing protection.

ART. 9. Belligerents may appeal to the charity of the commanders of neutral merchant ships, yachts, or boats to take on board and tend the sick and wounded.

Vessels responding to this appeal, and also vessels which have of their own accord rescued sick, wounded, or shipwrecked men, shall enjoy special protection and certain immunities. In no case can they be captured for having such persons on board, but, apart from special undertakings that have been made to them,

they remain liable to capture for any violations of neutrality they may have committed.

ART. 10. The religious, medical, and hospital staff of any captured ship is inviolable, and its members cannot be made prisoners of war. On leaving the ship they take away with them the objects and surgical instruments which are their own private property.

This staff shall continue to discharge its duties while necessary, and can afterwards leave, when the commander in chief considers it possible.

The belligerents must guarantee to the said staff, when it has fallen into their hands, the same allowances and pay which are given to the staff of corresponding rank in their own navy.

ART. 11. Sailors and soldiers on board, when sick or wounded, as well as other persons officially attached to fleets or armies, whatever their nationality, shall be respected and tended by the captors.

ART. 12. Any warship belonging to a belligerent may demand that sick, wounded or shipwrecked men on board military hospital ships, hospital ships belonging to relief societies or to private individuals, merchant ships, yachts, or boats, whatever the nationality of these vessels, should be handed over.

ART. 13. If sick, wounded, or shipwrecked persons are taken on board a neutral warship, every possible precaution must be taken that they do not again take part in the operations of the war.

ART. 14. The shipwrecked, wounded, or sick of one of the belligerents who fall into the power of the other belligerent are prisoners of war. The captor must decide, according to the circumstances, whether to keep them, send them to a port of his own country, to a neutral port, or even to an enemy port. In this last case prisoners thus repatriated cannot serve again while the war lasts.

ART. 15. The shipwrecked, sick, or wounded, who are landed at a neutral port with the consent of the local authorities must, unless an arrangement is made to the contrary between the neutral State and the belligerent States, be guarded by the neutral State so as to prevent their again taking part in the operations of the war.

The expenses of tending them in hospital and internment shall be borne by the State to which the shipwrecked, sick, or wounded persons belong.

ART. 16. After every engagement, the two belligerents, so far as military interests permit, shall take steps to look for the shipwrecked, sick, and wounded, and to protect them, as well as the dead, against pillage and ill-treatment.

They shall see that the burial, whether by land or sea, or cremation of the dead shall be preceded by a careful examination of the corpse.

ART. 17. Each belligerent shall send, as early as possible, to the authorities of their country, navy or army, the military marks or documents of identity found on the dead and the description of the sick and wounded picked up by him.

The belligerents shall keep each other informed as to internments and transfers as well as to the admissions into hospitals and deaths which have occurred among the sick and wounded in their hands. They shall collect all the objects of personal use, valuables, letters, etc., which are found in the captured ships or which have been left by the sick or wounded who died in hospital, in order to have them forwarded to the persons concerned by the authorities of their own country.

ART. 18. The provisions of the present convention do not apply except between contracting powers, and then only if all the belligerents are parties to the convention.

ART. 19. The commanders in chief of the belligerent fleets must see that the above articles are properly carried out; they will have also to see to cases not covered thereby in accordance with the instructions of their respective Governments and in conformity with the general principles of the present convention.

ART. 20. The signatory powers shall take the necessary measures for bringing the provisions of the present convention to the knowledge of their naval forces, and especially of the members entitled thereunder to immunity, and for making them known to the public.

ART. 21. The signatory powers likewise undertake to enter or to propose to their legislatures, if their criminal laws are inadequate, the measures necessary for checking in time of war individual acts of pillage and ill-treatment in respect to the sick and wounded in the fleet, as well as for punishing, as an unjustifiable adoption of naval or military marks, the unauthorized use of the distinctive marks mentioned in article 5 by vessels not protected by the present convention.

They will communicate to each other through the Netherlands Government, the enactments for preventing such acts at the latest within five years of the ratification of the present convention.

ART. 22. In the case of operations of war between the land and sea forces of belligerents, the provisions of the present convention do not apply except between the forces actually on board ship.

ART. 23. The present convention shall be ratified as soon as possible.

The ratifications shall be deposited at The Hague.

The first deposit of ratifications shall be recorded in a procès verbal signed by the representatives of the powers taking part therein and by the Netherlands minister of foreign affairs.

Subsequent deposits of ratifications shall be made by means of a written notification addressed to the Netherlands Government and accompanied by the instrument of ratification.

A certified copy of the procès verbal relative to the first deposit of ratifications, of the notifications mentioned in the preceding paragraph, as well as of the instruments of ratifications, shall be at once sent by the Netherlands Government through the diplomatic channel to the powers invited to the Second Peace Conference, as well as to the other powers which have adhered to the convention. In the cases contemplated in the preceding paragraph the said Government shall inform them at the same time of the date on which it received the notification.

ART. 24. Nonsignatory powers which have accepted the Geneva Convention of the 6th July, 1906, may adhere to the present convention.

The power which desires to adhere notifies its intention to the Netherlands Government in writing, forwarding to it the act of adhesion, which shall be deposited in the archives of the said Government.

The said Government shall at once transmit to all other powers a duly certified copy of the notification as well as of the act of adhesion, mentioning the date on which it received the notification.

ART. 25. The present convention, duly ratified, shall replace as between contracting powers, the convention of the 29th of July, 1899, for the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva convention.

The convention of 1899 remains in force as between the powers which signed it, but which do not also ratify the present convention.

ART. 26. The present convention shall come into force, in the case of the powers which were a party to the first deposit of ratifications 60 days after the date of the procès verbal of this deposit, and in the case of the powers which ratify subsequently or which adhere 60 days after the notification of their ratification or of their adhesion has been received by the Netherlands Government.

ART. 27. In the event of one of the contracting powers wishing to denounce the present convention, the denunciation shall be notified in writing to the Netherlands Government, which shall at once communicate a duly certified

copy of the notification to all the other powers, informing them at the same time of the date on which it was received.

The denunciation shall only have effect in regard to the notifying power, and one year after the notification has reached the Netherlands Government.

ART. 28. A register kept by the Netherlands ministry for foreign affairs shall give the date of the deposit of ratifications made in virtue of article 23, paragraphs 3 and 4, as well as the date on which the notifications of adhesion (art. 24, par. 2) or of denunciation (art. 27, par. 1) have been received.

Each contracting party is entitled to have access to this register and to be supplied with duly certified extracts from it.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have appended their signatures to the present convention.

Done at The Hague, the 18th of October, 1907, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Netherlands Government, and duly-certified copies of which shall be sent, through the diplomatic channel, to the powers which have been invited to the Second Peace Conference.

SECTION VI. THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

The American Red Cross was created by act of Congress 5 January 1905 (36 U. S. Code 1), as the agency of the Government for the fulfillment of certain treaty obligations into which the United States entered when it became signatory to the treaty of the Red Cross, or the treaty of Geneva of 22 August 1864. The number of national Red Cross societies officially recognized by the International Red Cross Committee is 63, including the American National Red Cross. The International Red Cross Committee is entrusted with the maintenance of fundamental Red Cross principles and its essential characteristic is its absolute neutrality under the Geneva conventions. Under these conventions the national societies are recognized by their Governments as auxiliaries to the medical departments of their fighting services. They are pledged to prepare themselves in peacetime for necessary wartime work.

Act of Incorporation.—The act of 5 January 1905 sets forth the following designation and purposes:

(1) *Designation.*—SEC. 2. That the name of this corporation shall be "The American National Red Cross * * *."

(2) *Purposes.*—SEC. 3. That the purposes of this corporation are and shall be: First, to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war, in accordance with the spirit and conditions of the Conference of Geneva of October, 1863, and also of the Treaty of the Red Cross, or the Treaty of Geneva of 22 August 1864, to which the United States of America gave its adhesion on 1 March 1882.

Second, and for said purposes to perform all the duties devolved upon a national society by each nation which has acceded to said treaty.

Third, to succeed to all the rights and property which have been hitherto held and to all the duties which have heretofore been performed by the American National Red Cross as a corporation duly incorporated by act of Congress 6 June

1900, which act is hereby repealed and the organization created thereby is hereby dissolved.

Fourth, to act in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the military and naval authorities as a medium of communication between the people of the United States of America, and their Army and Navy, and to act in such matters between similar national societies of other Governments through the "Comite International de Secours" and the Government and the people and the Army and Navy of the United States of America.

Fifth, and to continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and apply to same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same.

The act of 24 April 1912 (36 U. S. Code 10, 11) is as follows:

SECTION 1. That whenever in time of war, or when war is imminent, the President may deem the cooperation and use of the American National Red Cross with the sanitary service of the land and naval forces to be necessary, he is authorized to accept the assistance tendered by the said Red Cross and to employ the same under the sanitary services of the Army and Navy in conformity with such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

SEC. 2. That when the Red Cross cooperation and assistance with the land and naval forces in time of war or threatened hostilities shall have been accepted by the President, the personnel entering upon duty specified in section one of this shall, while proceeding to their place of duty, while serving thereat, and while returning therefrom, be transported and subsisted at the cost and charge of the United States as civilian employees employed with the said forces, and the Red Cross supplies that may be tendered as a gift and accepted for use in the sanitary service shall be transported at the cost and charge of the United States.¹

¹ End. 5 on ARC Let to BuPers, Serial 5-5-103, SECP-287-beh of 30 May 1945.

U. S. Navy Regulations, Articles 1470-1479¹

1470

1. *Act of incorporation.*—The Congress of the United States created the American National Red Cross by the act of January 5, 1905 (83 Stat. 599), as a corporation with designation and purposes as follows:

Incorporation
American Na-
tional Red Cross

a. *Designation.*—SEC. 2. That the name of this corporation shall be "The American National Red Cross" * * *

b. *Purposes.*—SEC. 3. That the purposes of this corporation are and shall be—

Purposes

First. To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war, in accordance with the spirit and conditions of the conference of Geneva of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and also of the treaty of the Red Cross, or the treaty of Geneva, of August twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to which the United States of America gave its adhesion on March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

Second. And for said purposes to perform all the duties devolved upon a national society by each nation which has acceded to said treaty.

Third. To succeed to all the rights and property which have been hitherto held and to all the duties which have heretofore been performed by the American National Red Cross as a corporation duly incorporated by an act of Congress June sixth, nineteen hundred, which act is hereby repealed and the organization created thereby is hereby dissolved.

Fourth. To act in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the military and naval authorities as a medium of communication between the people of the United States of America and their Army and Navy, and to act in such matters between similar national societies of other governments through the "Comite International de Secours" and the Government and the people and the Army and Navy of the United States of America.

Fifth. And to continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same.

¹The charter under which The American National Red Cross functions was granted under the Act of January 5, 1905, (83 Stat. 599), and later amplified by the Act of June 29, 1943. Its designation and its functions are fully promulgated in Navy Regulations, 1920, Articles 1470 to 1479 inclusive (Revised January 29, 1944), and are quoted herewith:

2. The Act of June 29, 1943, is as follows:

That whenever in time of war, or when war is imminent, the President shall find the cooperation and the use of the American National Red Cross with the land and naval forces to be necessary, he is authorized to accept the assistance tendered by the said Red Cross and to employ the same under the land and naval forces in conformity with such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

That when the said Red Cross cooperation and assistance with the land and naval forces in time of war or threatened hostilities shall have been accepted by the President, the personnel entering upon duty specified in section one of this act shall, when proceeding to their place of duty, while serving thereat, and while returning therefrom, be transported and subsisted at the cost and charge of the United States as civilian employees employed with the said forces, and no passport fee shall be charged or collected for any passport issued to such personnel so serving or proceeding abroad to enter upon such service, and the Red Cross supplies that may be tendered as a gift and accepted for use by the land and naval forces shall be transported at the cost and charge of the United States.

1471

Assignment of
BUMED
personnel

(1) The Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery shall be designated as a liaison officer with the Red Cross and may serve as a member of its executive committee. He, in turn, may appoint such officers as he may consider appropriate as additional liaison officers. Such additional officers shall, however, be limited in their liaison functions to matters pertaining to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. At least one of these officers shall liaison for:

(a) General cognizance of all American Red Cross activities in hospitals or hospital ships.

(b) Any matter pertaining to welfare of naval personnel in hospitals or hospital ships.

(c) Any matter affecting the Navy insofar as the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery is concerned.

(d) American Red Cross work among convalescent patients.

Navy Medical
Section American Red Cross

(2) The liaison officer of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery with the American Red Cross is authorized to make arrangements with the American Red Cross for office space at the national headquarters of that organization for his liaison representatives.

1472

Bureau Naval
Personnel Liaison

The Chief of Naval Personnel shall appoint a liaison officer with the American Red Cross, who shall be the Navy Department's representative in all matters relating to policy, except those specified in the preceding article.

1473

American Red
Cross services in
general in time of
peace

In time of peace, pursuant to the request of the Secretary of the Navy, and in accordance with such instructions as he may issue, the Red Cross may conduct a program of home, hospital, and social service for the personnel of the Navy and the Marine Corps.

In time of peace or in time of war, the American Red Cross is authorized to provide the following services:

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Consultation and guidance with regard to personal and family problems. | In time of peace or war
Consultations |
| (b) Assistance with communications between naval and Marine Corps personnel and their families and with inquiries concerning their location and welfare. Communications concerning patients or with the burial of the dead shall be referred to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Communications concerning the able-bodied, casualties, or administrative matters shall be referred to the Bureau of Naval Personnel or the Commandant of the Marine Corps. | Communications |
| (c) Financial assistance by loan or grant to naval or Marine Corps personnel without sufficient funds who need to return home on account of sickness, death, or other emergencies in the immediate family; such assistance to be given only with the approval of the commanding officer and after verification of the need to return home. | Financial assistance |
| (d) Financial assistance needed by families of naval or Marine Corps personnel. | |
| (e) Services rendered under either (d) or (f) shall not be to the exclusion of services rendered by the Navy Relief Society. | Navy Relief |
| (f) Investigation of home conditions at the request of commanding officers for confidential information needed in considering discharge, relief from active duty, and leave. Similar services will be rendered in matters pertaining to allotments and allowances and the civil rights of naval or Marine Corps personnel and their dependents. | Home investigations |
| (g) Furnish reports requested by commanding officers regarding social, economic, and health facts pertaining to naval or Marine Corps personnel and their families. | Reports |
| (h) Reference of naval personnel or their families to appropriate agencies specializing in legal aid, medical or psychiatric care, or employment, subject to such policies as may be established by other departments of the Government, who are charged with these functions. | Referrals |
| (i) In addition, the Red Cross is authorized to furnish the following services as may be requested by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: | |
| (1) To provide assistance to patients in adjustments of social, economic, and family problems which may threaten to retard their recovery. | Patients |
| (2) To obtain upon request of medical officers social histories, including medical data, to be used as an aid in determining diagnosis, treatment, and ultimate military disposition of cases. | Social histories |
| (3) To provide comfort articles for those patients who are temporarily without funds or to whom these articles are not accessible. | Comfort articles |
| (4) To plan and direct medically approved individual and group recreation for bed patients and convalescents. | Recreation, ward |

Volunteers

(5) To provide and direct the friendly services of trained volunteers, which include errands for patients and participation in recreation activities.

Visiting relatives

(6) To provide for the comfort and care of relatives who visit patients particularly those who are summoned because of serious illness.

Patient correspondence

(7) To assist patients who are unable to carry on their own correspondence to maintain communication with their families.

Critically ill list

Notification to next of kin

Follow-up letters

(8) When authorized by the medical officer in command of a naval hospital, to communicate with the families of patients who are listed as seriously or critically ill, supplementing the notification already sent by hospital authorities to the next of kin with a letter giving such additional details regarding the patient's condition and personal situation as may be approved by hospital authorities, follow-up letters may be sent at suitable intervals; to communicate by letter with the families of men who die in hospitals, following the official message of notification of the death, giving only such additional information as may, in the opinion of medical officers, be advisable.

Interpretation of laws, benefits

(9) To furnish information concerning Federal and State benefits available to discharged disabled service men and to dependents of deceased men; to provide forms and to assist in preparing and forwarding applications for pension, as may be requested.

Loans, Grants

(10) Loans or grants to patients to enable them to take advantage of furloughs for the purpose of recuperating from illness will be made only upon recommendation of the appropriate medical officers.

.1475

In time of war

(1) In time of war or when war is imminent the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, will arrange through the Red Cross, for the organization and equipment of such units or personnel as may be required under article 1470 (2) of these regulations, specifying:

Red Cross personnel

(a) The character of the services required.

(b) The Red Cross units desired.

(c) Material and personnel desired.

(d) The place or places where the personnel and material shall be assembled.

(e) Whether the units and personnel are to be employed under the Red Cross or are to become a part of the naval forces.

Red Cross personnel appointments or enlistments

(2) The appointment or enlistment of Red Cross personnel in the Medical Department shall be governed by the laws and regulations relating to the Naval Reserve.

Red Cross medical aid

(3) The American National Red Cross is the only volunteer society authorized by the Government to render medical aid to the armed forces of the United States. Any other organization desiring to render similar service may do so only through the Red Cross.

Red Cross functions in time of war

(4) The Red Cross is authorized to perform the following additional functions in time of war:

(a) To transmit funds to naval or Marine Corps personnel beneficiaries living in the United States in cases of individual emergencies, and when postal or cable facilities are available.

Corrections

Page 27, paragraph (d) (3). Delete last sentence.

Pages 37-38, paragraphs (f) (2) and (3). Delete and substitute the following:

(2) At the request of the medical officer, and with the knowledge of the patient whenever possible, the Red Cross worker will secure a social history, including medical data, to be used as an aid in determining diagnosis and treatment of a disease or disability. All this information is provided with the assurance that it will not be secured for the purpose of determining whether the patient's condition existed prior to enlistment or enrollment.

(3) The social history, the medical data, or other information desired by the medical officer will be made available to him for his use as confidential material which will not be included in official medical records nor in reports of medical survey.

(b) To aid military authorities in securing information regarding missing or captured men.

Missing or captured men

(c) To furnish comfort articles when need has been established.

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In the theaters of war, and in other areas subject to military jurisdiction, activities of the Red Cross will be governed by such administrative regulations as may be prescribed by, and will conform to, the orders of the naval or Marine Corps commander of the area.

Red Cross personnel in theater of war

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The Red Cross will furnish the Chief of Naval Operations (Director of Naval Intelligence) with the name and identifying data of each person who is assigned to duty with Navy Department activities, in order that appropriate action may be taken to establish the fact that the personnel so assigned are acceptable to the Government.

Red Cross personnel credentials

1478

(1) Suitable office space will be furnished by the commanding officer of the activity to which Red Cross personnel are assigned. Personnel quarters shall be assigned to the personnel when on duty where normal quarters are not available outside the naval or Marine Corps reservation.

Personnel quarters and office space

(2) When field directors for service with the able-bodied are desired, requests for such field directors will be made to the Chief of Naval Personnel, or to the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Requests for Red Cross personnel (for able-bodied)

(3) In time of war and in combat areas, commanding officers may make requests upon the Chief of Naval Personnel for the establishment of American Red Cross recreation centers directed by American Red Cross personnel or the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Recreation centers

(4) The Red Cross is authorized to use naval communication facilities for sending and receiving administrative and emergency welfare messages in connection with the activities, functions, and duties prescribed in these regulations. This authorization is subject to the approval, in each specific case, by the commanding officer under whose cognizance the communications facilities come.

Availability of communication facilities

1479

(1) By direction of the Department of State, organizations are formed at appropriate points to cooperate under instructions from that department with diplomatic agencies representing American interests in enemy territory, for the relief of Americans who may be detained as prisoners of war therein. To this end there have been established by the War Department in the Office of The Provost Marshal General, a Prisoners of War Information Bureau and an Alien Enemy Information Bureau, to serve as central agencies in this country for the collection and exchange of information concerning prisoners of war and civilian internees. These bureaus will be authorized to communicate lists of prisoners and

Prisoners of war Civilian internees

civil internees direct to the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva, and to receive similar information from that committee.

(2) All persons in the naval service of the United States and all persons accompanying or serving therewith and subject to military jurisdiction will be instructed that, in case of capture by the enemy, they should communicate promptly their names and prison addresses to the International Red Cross Committee, Geneva, Switzerland.

**Medical, food
and clothing sup-
plies for prisoners
of war**

(3) The American National Red Cross will distribute supplies, clothing, and food to persons in the naval service and others who may be prisoners in the hands of any power with which the United States may at any time be at war. Detailed instructions as to distribution and accounting will be issued in time of war or when war is imminent.

Organization and Functions of the American National Red Cross

1. In Time of Peace.

(a) *Red Cross Function at Naval Hospitals and Naval Dispensaries.*—

(1) Subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth and such instructions not inconsistent therewith as may be issued by the commanding officer, the Red Cross will conduct a program of home service for the able-bodied, and hospital and social service for patients at naval hospitals and certain naval dispensaries.

(2) Where duly accredited Red Cross representatives are assigned to naval hospitals or naval dispensaries, such representatives will coordinate all local Red Cross activities through the commanding officer.

(3) It is the Bureau's policy not to accept aid for naval hospitals except through the agency of the American Red Cross. This policy is not to be construed as excluding individuals or representatives of other recognized organizations from visiting the hospitals, nor to prohibit the acceptance of personal gifts or services by patients from individuals or other recognized organizations when approved by the commanding officer.

(4) Red Cross field directors and other personnel are assigned by the National Headquarters on request of the commanding officer and approved by the Bureau or Headquarters having cognizance. The status of these Red Cross representatives is that of members of the hospital or station staff. Suitable office space should be provided to promote the efficient operation of activity, afford accessibility to medical staff and patients, and privacy for interviews. The Red Cross will not be expected to provide office equipment and supplies when such are available from Government sources.

(5) Commanding officers are authorized to extend all the courtesies usually accorded commissioned officers to duly accredited Red Cross representatives.¹

(b) *Home Service.*—The home service for the able-bodied will consist principally of the following—

¹ SECNAV ltr HJ/L16-7, 17 March 1945 (N. D. Bul., 31 March 1945, 45-276).

(1) To arrange for furnishing relief in distress among families of naval personnel.

(2) To assist in locating families.

(3) To arrange helpful advice on welfare matters for families.

(4) To assist in securing employment for members of families.

(5) To locate men in the service for inquiring families.

(6) To encourage communication between personnel and their families.

(7) To make loans to return home on account of distress, sickness, or death in the immediate family when an enlisted man or his family is without sufficient funds; such loans to be made only upon the recommendation of commanding officers and after verification of need has been made by the Red Cross.

(8) To assist in solving business problems of personnel and their families.

(9) To furnish information about particulars of the Government's program, such as insurance, allowances, pension, compensation, allotments, etc., and to assist in handling difficulties in which they are involved.

(10) To arrange helpful advice to discharged disabled personnel returning home and to assist them in reestablishing themselves in civilian life.

(11) To secure reports on home conditions at the request of the commanding officers and confidential information needed in considering welfare questions and furloughs necessitated by emergencies at home.

(12) To secure report on home conditions at the request of the Bureau of Naval Personnel and Marine Corps Headquarters for confidential information needed in considering applications for discharge on dependency grounds.

(13) To act as a medium of communication in transmitting messages of an emergency nature to families at home, or from families to men on sea duty utilizing the naval radio facilities when available.

(c) *Hospital and Social Service for Patients.*—In addition to that outlined above, the Red Cross will render the following service for patients, subject to the direction of the commanding officer or such officer or officers as he may designate, and without duplicating or paralleling the work of the medical department.—

(1) To coordinate and conduct recreational and entertainment activities for convalescents in hospitals of the Navy.

(2) To furnish writing material and to write letters for patients unable to do so themselves and encourage families to write cheerful letters to them.

(3) To look after the comfort and interest of relatives who may be summoned to the bedside of patients.

(4) Upon the recommendation of medical officers to make loans to patients to enable them to take advantage of furloughs for the purpose of recuperating from illness when they and their families are without sufficient funds for the purpose.

(5) When requested by the medical officer in charge, to visit patients for the purpose of bringing to light personal problems which may be retarding recovery, and to work out solution of such problems with the cooperation of the medical officer.

(d) Medical-Social Case Reports.—

(1) An important phase of the assistance rendered to the Medical Department of the Navy by the Red Cross consists in the medical-social case work done by the Red Cross personnel attached to a number of the naval hospitals and by the local chapters of the Red Cross. Social histories so obtained often may be of great value in diagnosis and treatment and in determination of ultimate disposition.

(2) Red Cross social case histories usually are obtained by local chapters and cooperating civilian agencies and individuals with the understanding that the information will be held and treated as confidential; violation of this understanding would jeopardize the obtaining of such data.¹

(3) Medical-social case reports obtained from or through the Red Cross shall be held as strictly confidential, and provision shall be made to prevent the reports from falling into the hands of unauthorized persons. Under no condition shall information as to the contents of a Red Cross report, or the fact that such a report has been made, be communicated to the patient, his relatives or friends; and the contents of such reports shall not be copied into health records or other official reports or records. In utilizing these data the medical officer may embody the information so obtained, without reference to its source, in health records or other official papers in the same manner that laboratory or x-ray findings would be recorded.

(e) Extension of Activities.—The activities, functions and duties above set forth may be extended in time of war.

2. In Time of War:

(a) Authorization and Administration.—In time of war or when war is imminent the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, acting through the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, will arrange through the Red Cross for the organization and equipment of such units or personnel as may be required for the sanitary service, specifying—

- (1) The character of the service required.
- (2) The Red Cross units desired.
- (3) Material and personnel desired.

¹ Bupers C. L. No. 230-44 of 8-10-44. N. D. Bul. 44-935, 8-15-44. Confidential Nature, ARC reports.

(4) The place or places where the personnel and material shall be assembled.

(5) Whether the units and personnel are to be employed under the Red Cross or are to become a part of the naval forces.

(b) Classification of Agencies to be Employed.—

(1) The Red Cross may be called upon by the Navy Department to furnish organized units, sections, detachments, or individuals required in the care, transportation, and welfare of the sick and wounded.

(2) *Units.*—The Red Cross units organized for service with the Navy or for the purpose of training personnel therefor, will be of such types and composition as the situation may require, such as—

a. Hospital units.

b. Surgical sections.

c. Emergency nurse detachments and naval detachments of nurses.

d. Information sections.

e. Refreshment units.

f. Convalescent homes.

g. Welfare and recreation units.

h. Depots for Red Cross supplies.

(3) *Individuals.*—Reserve nurses of the Navy Nurse Corps may be appointed by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery from the roster of enrolled nurses of the American Red Cross Nursing Service. Dietitians and other specially qualified personnel may be called for in time of war.

(4) To facilitate enrollment and training, Red Cross personnel will be divided into three classes.—

CLASS A—Those willing to serve wherever needed. Only persons belonging to Class A will be enrolled in Red Cross organizations intended for service in the area of operations.

CLASS B—Those willing to serve in home country only. Class B will be enrolled for service in hospitals and such other medical department activities as may be established in the home country. They may be organized into such units and receive such training as may be deemed advisable.

CLASS C—Those willing to serve at place of residence only. Class C will be composed of individuals of local Red Cross societies who on account of occupation or experience may be expected to render efficient service with such medical department units as may be established in their locality.

(c) *Training.*—Red Cross units and personnel to be used with the Navy shall be trained, so far as practicable, as prescribed by training

instructions and manuals for similar organizations and personnel of the Navy.

(d) *Titles and Uniform*—To facilitate the discharge of their authorized functions, duly qualified Red Cross personnel will be recognized by titles prescribed by the Red Cross. Such personnel are authorized to wear the prescribed Red Cross uniform while serving with the Navy. Red Cross insignia will be supplied by the American National Red Cross.

(e) *Inspection*—No unit, section, or detachment of the Red Cross will be accepted for service by the Navy Department unless previously inspected and investigated by a medical officer of the Navy and found qualified for service, and no individual will be appointed or enlisted in the Naval Reserve until found physically and professionally qualified in accordance with the laws and regulations relating to the Naval Reserve.

(f) *Acceptance of Supplies and Equipment*—Medical and surgical supplies and equipment may be accepted from Red Cross representatives when authorized by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery or in advance of such authority when an emergency exists. As a rule, no supplies shall be accepted from the Red Cross which can be obtained through regular Navy sources. Ambulance service may be accepted when occasion arises.

(g) *Neutrality*—Under the Geneva Convention of 1906 the personnel charged exclusively with the removal, transportation, and treatment of the sick and wounded, as well as with the administration of sanitary formations and establishments, and the chaplains attached to the armies, are entitled to protection in a neutral status under the distinctive Red Cross emblem. In the theater of operations the Red Cross emblem can be displayed only over sanitary formations and establishments thus entitled to protection, and only such classes of persons here mentioned shall wear the Red Cross brassard.

Reference Table of Navy Department Circular Letters and Directives

Circular letters pertaining to Red Cross activities still in effect:

<i>File No.</i>	<i>OPNAV Subject</i>
OP30-ad Serial 596330 29 May 1943	Red Cross Activities Within Naval Stations, Facilities for.
OP13C-jc Serial 124513 17 May 1944	Assignment of Red Cross Personnel with Medical Department in Overseas Service.
FF1/P16-3 Serial 3308 8 May 1944	Assignment of Red Cross Personnel with Medical Department in Overseas Service.
	BUMED
BUMED LET C-ILH P8-2/A16-1(064-39) 8 Oct. 1942	Assignment of Psychiatric Social Workers to Naval Training Activities.
BUMED-C-LET A18-1/P8-2(023-39) 25 Aug. 1942	Claims for Pensions and Disability Compensation.
SG LET C-A1J P3-2/P14-6(031) 7 Sept. 1942	Personnel Subject to Disability Discharges; in- formation and advice regarding rehabilitation, physical and vocational.
SG LET R-WJS P3-5/p19-1(034) 25 Nov. 1942	Copies of Social Histories for the Veterans Ad- ministration.
BUMED-C-LET P11-1/HJ(042) 7 May 1943	Red Cross Medical and Psychiatric Social Work Graduate Students.
BUMED-C-LET P3-2/HJ 27 July 1943	Naval Hospital Care for Accredited Red Cross Representatives.

<i>File No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>
BUMED-L-ITM P8-2/A16-1(064-39) 5 July 1943	American Red Cross Psychiatric Social Service.
BUMED-C-LET JJ57/HJ(013-42) 4 Oct. 1943	Acceptance by Medical Department of Red Cross Supplies and Services.
BUMED-C-LET P16-1/P21-1(044) 4 Oct. 1943	Assignment of Recreation Officer.
BUMED-C-LET HJ/EF (132) 13 March 1944	Assignment of Red Cross Personnel with Medical Department in Overseas Service.
BUMED-C-LET HJ/EF (032) 12 July 1944	Assignment of Red Cross Personnel with Medical Department in Overseas Service.
BUMED-C-LET HJ/EF (032) 7 Oct. 1944	Red Cross Supplies for Hospital Ships.
BUMED-C-LET A16-1/P3 (102-40) 10 Nov. 1944	American Red Cross 16mm ward Motion Picture Program.
BUMED-WN-ITM P3-1/P19-1 (123-40) 23 Nov. 1944	American Red Cross Participation in the Conduct of Special Studies on Naval Personnel—Requests for.
BUMED-C-LET HJ/L16-7 17 March 1945	Red Cross Personnel Assigned to Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Activities, Official Status of.
Cincpac File HJ Serial 18L-45 21 April 1945	American National Red Cross, Services and Personnel, method of obtaining. (Overseas Service.)
END-5 on ARC LET to BUPERS Serial 5 5 103, SECP-287-beh 30 May 1945	Authority to furnish transportation at Government expense to American Red Cross Representatives.
BUMED-C-EMH HJ/L16-7 5 June 1945	Red Cross Uniformed Professional Personnel; Quarters.
 BUPERS	
BUPERS LTR to all Bureaus, Board and Offices, Navy Department 8 March 1944	Liaison Officer with the American Red Cross.

<i>File No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>
BUPERS-C-LET 322-44 Pers-534-cmm, HJ 30 Oct. 1944	Procedure for Handling Red Cross Inquiries Relating to Naval, Marine Corps and Coast Guard Personnel, Changes in.
BUPERS-C-LET 230-44 Pers-5-cmm, HJ 8 Oct. 1944	Confidential Nature of American Red Cross Reports.
BUPERS-C-LET 132-42 Pers-1472-EC P21/P8-2 (49) 26 Sept. 1942	Request for Funds, Equipment, and Supplies from the American Red Cross, United Service Organizations, Inc., Private Agencies, and Individuals.
BUPERS LTR 5221a-VD HJ A2-1/HJ(011-36) 12 July 1944	Red Cross Workers, Procedure for Procurement of Services of.

Red Cross Navy Medical Section

The Red Cross Navy Medical Section, a unit of the Hospitalization Branch of the Professional Division, BuMed, is delegated to function as a liaison service with the American National Red Cross on all matters pertaining to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery as set forth in Article 1471, U. S. Navy Regulations, 1920. The Red Cross Navy Medical Section maintains an office in Headquarters, American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Instructions Governing Use and Display of the Red Cross Flag¹

These instructions regarding the use and display of the Red Cross flag are for the information of all representatives of the Red Cross, including the officials of chapters and branches and their duly authorized agents. The Red Cross flag should be respected. As a "symbol of mercy," it is recognized throughout the civilized world, and the use of the flag should at all times be consistent with the dignity of the organization it represents.

1. The Red Cross flag is a plain five-squared red cross on a white background. The width (or hoist) of the flag shall be two-thirds of the length (or fly); the height of the cross shall be one-half the length (or fly) of the flag; and the width of the arms of the cross shall be one-third the height of the cross. The standard sizes are: 2 by 3 feet; 4 by 6 feet; and 6 by 9 feet. (*See Directions for Making Red Cross Flags, ARC 520.*)

Fringe has no heraldic significance and is not considered a part of the flag. Its use on the Red Cross flag is optional.

2. There is no general restriction that the Red Cross flag shall be displayed only from sunrise to sunset; unlike our national flag, it may be displayed at all times. However, when flown from a staff or pole alongside the American Flag, it shall be flown between the same hours as the American Flag. On all national and state holidays it may be displayed, if desired, and flown during all patriotic celebrations. It is desirable that the Red Cross flag be flown every day in the year from national headquarters and area offices, chapter and branch offices, headquarters and recreation buildings on military posts, disaster relief field offices, emergency hospitals and refugee centers or camps.

3. When the Red Cross flag is displayed with the American flag from crossed staffs against a wall the Red Cross flag shall be on the left (i. e., the observer's right) and its staff shall be behind that of the American flag. When carried in a procession or parade the Red Cross flag shall be to the left of the National flag (i. e., to the left in the line of march).

4. When the Red Cross flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at any angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the flag shall go clear to the head of the staff unless the flag is at half-staff. When a number of flags are grouped and displayed

¹ For civilian use. For military use see A Proclamation, 6 Chap. VI, Articles 19-23, p. 8.

from staffs, the national flag shall be in the center or at the highest point of the group. The Red Cross flag shall be on the left of the national flag (i. e., as viewed from the building).

5. When the Red Cross flag is displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff, it shall be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When festoons, rosettes, or draperies are desired, bunting of red and white shall be used, but never the flag.

6. When displayed over the middle of the street, as between buildings, the Red Cross flag shall be suspended vertically.

7. When used on a speaker's platform, the Red Cross flag shall be displayed above and behind the speaker. It shall never be used to cover the speaker's desk, or to drape over the front of the platform. If flown from a staff, when an American flag is also displayed, the Red Cross flag shall be on the speaker's left. If used alone, it shall be on the speaker's right.

8. When the Red Cross flag is used for unveiling a statue or monument, the flag shall not be allowed to fall to the ground but shall be carried aloft to wave out, forming a distinctive feature during the remainder of the ceremony.

9. When the Red Cross flag is displayed in the body of a church, it shall be from a staff placed on the congregation's right, if used alone; if an American flag is also displayed, the Red Cross flag shall be on the congregation's left. In the chancel or on the platform, the Red Cross flag, if used alone, shall be on the clergyman's right as he faces the congregation. When an American flag is also displayed, the Red Cross flag shall be on the clergyman's left.

10. When the Red Cross flag is flown at half-staff, it shall be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position; before being lowered for the day it shall be raised again to the peak.

11. On Memorial Day, May 30 (where observed) the Red Cross flag shall be displayed at half-staff from sunrise until noon, and at full-staff from noon until sunset.

12. The Red Cross flag shall not be used as a portion of a costume for uniform.

13. The Red Cross flag may be used to cover the casket of a deceased employee or worker, but in such cases the flag shall not be lowered into the grave nor allowed to touch the ground. If desired, a small Red Cross flag (on a staff) may be used on Memorial Day (where observed) to indicate the grave of a deceased Red Cross employee or worker.

14. When the flag is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it shall not be cast aside or used in any way that might be viewed as disrespectful to the American Red Cross but shall be destroyed as a whole privately, preferably by burning.

APPENDIX

American Red Cross Statement of Service in Time of Peace or in Time of War

1. General:

Pursuant to the request of the Secretary of the Navy the Red Cross, acting in close cooperation with commanding officers, conducts a program of social services to personnel, both able-bodied and those in hospitals. Red Cross chapters share in carrying out this program through Home Service, either providing the service or arranging for it through other agencies. Details of the program are listed in the following paragraphs.

2. Services for the Able-bodied:

(a) Consultation and guidance with regard to personal and family problems.

(b) Assistance with communications between personnel and their families and inquiries concerning location and welfare of personnel.

(c) Financial assistance by loan or grant to personnel without sufficient funds who need to return home on account of sickness, death or other emergencies in the immediate family; such assistance to be given only with the approval of the commanding officer and after verification of the need to return home.

(d) Provision of or arrangement for financial assistance needed by families of personnel.

(e) Service, under (c) and (d) shall not be to the exclusion of services rendered by the Navy Relief Society. There should be clearance and coordination with the Red Cross on all cases in accordance with the joint statement regarding the relationship between the American National Red Cross and the Navy Relief Society.

(f) Investigation of home conditions at the request of commanding officers for confidential information needed in considering leave. Similar services will be rendered in matters pertaining to allotments and allowances and the civil rights of personnel and their dependents.

(g) Furnishing reports requested by commanding officers regarding social economic and health factors pertaining to personnel and their families.

(h) Providing information concerning federal and state legislation and regulations on allotments, allowance, insurance, civil relief and other benefits affecting the welfare of personnel and their dependents, and providing assistance in securing these benefits.

(i) Reference of personnel or their families to appropriate agencies specializing in legal aid, medical or psychiatric care, employment and the like, subject to such policies as may be established by other departments of the government which are charged with these functions.

3. Program in Naval Hospitals, Naval Special Hospitals, and Naval Dispensaries

The Red Cross working in close cooperation with and under the guidance of the medical authorities, will render the same services to patients and duty personnel in hospitals and dispensaries as outlined in "2" (a) to (i). Certain additional services for patients are listed in Paragraph (f) (1) through (11) below.

(a) Personnel to conduct this program in a Naval hospital or Naval Special hospital will be assigned by the Red Cross on the request of the commanding officer via official channels, and approval by the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. For a Naval dispensary the request for Red Cross service should be initiated by the Senior Medical Officer and transmitted via official channels to the Bureau of Naval Personnel for action. (Note: The procedure for assignment of Red Cross staff for service in Fleet Hospitals, Naval Base Hospitals, Naval Hospital Ships and Ambulance Transports, will be found in BUMED-C-LET, HJ/EF(032) dated 13 March 1944, with attachment and CINCPAC LETTER File H5, Serial 18L-45, dated 21 April 1945, and the instructions contained therein should be observed.)

(b) Commanding Officers are authorized to extend the privilege of messing in the hospital or dispensary to Red Cross personnel. Red Cross personnel will meet such charges which will not exceed the rate paid by commissioned officer personnel. Suitable quarters will be provided in accordance with BUMED-C-EMH, HJ/L16-7 dated 5 June 1945. A request for Red Cross staff should be accompanied by a statement as to availability of quarters.

(c) Duly accredited Red Cross personnel while serving at Naval hospitals will be provided with medical care and will be admitted as patients to Naval hospitals when such treatment is recommended. A charge at the Federal reciprocal hospitalization rate will be made. (Note: At Fleet and Base hospitals and on Hospital Ships, there will be no charge other than for subsistence.) Reference: BUMED-C-LET, HJ/L16-7, dated 17 March 1945.

(d) The Red Cross staff at a Naval hospital is headed by a field director, since a Naval hospital is an independent installation. The field director is responsible to the commanding officer at the hospital for conducting the Red Cross program in that hospital and will represent the Red Cross in all relationships with him. The field director

is administratively responsible directly to the appropriate area office.

The Red Cross staff at a Naval dispensary is headed by an assistant field director, since a dispensary is not an independent installation. The assistant field director is responsible to the Senior Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary for the conduct of the Red Cross program as it pertains to patients, and will represent the Red Cross in all relationships with the Senior Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary. The assistant field director is administratively responsible to the field director assigned to the Naval station of which the dispensary is a part.

As hereinafter used, the term "field director" designates also the assistant field director stationed at a dispensary, and the term "hospital" refers also to a dispensary.

(e) It is the Bureau's policy to accept aid for Naval hospitals in the form of visits by interested individuals and organizations, gifts and services for patients, through the agency of the Red Cross. The field director will represent the commanding officer, at his request, in coordinating the efforts of individuals and groups in the community who desire to serve the hospital.

(f) Service for the Patients;

(1) Red Cross personnel provides assistance to patients in the adjustment of social, economic, and family problems which may threaten to retard their recovery. In so doing, they confer with medical officers, have access to the clinical records of patients for whom the medical officers have requested Red Cross assistance, and visit the wards.

(2) At the request of the medical officer, and with the knowledge of the patient whenever possible, the Red Cross worker will secure a social history, including medical data, to be used as an aid in determining diagnosis, treatment, and ultimate disposition. Determination of ultimate disposition refers to decisions concerning the return of a patient to duty or the recommending of a Board of Medical Survey. A social history will not be secured for the sole purpose of determining whether the patient's condition existed prior to enlistment or induction.

(3) The workers will give the social history, the medical data, or other information desired by the medical officer, to him for inclusion in the medical case history of the patient, as confidential material available only to authorized persons. All such information is provided with the assurance that it will not be communicated to the individual, his relatives, or friends. In utilizing these data, the medical officer may embody pertinent information, without reference to its

source, in health records or other official papers in the same manner that laboratory or X-ray findings would be recorded.

(4) The worker will communicate with the family of a patient who is listed as seriously or critically ill, supplementing the official notification already sent by the hospital authorities to the emergency addressee, with a letter giving such additional details regarding the patient's condition as may be approved by the medical authorities and information about the patient's personal situation. Follow-up letters will be sent at suitable intervals. The worker will communicate with families of men who die in the hospital following the official message of notification of death, giving such additional information as may be approved by the commanding officer. She will provide for the comfort and care of relatives who visit patients, especially those who are summoned because of critical illness.

(5) The worker will assist patients who are unable to carry on their own correspondence to maintain communication with their families.

(6) When the need is indicated the hospital worker will, with the consent of the patient, request the Home Service worker to extend service to the relatives of the patients. Such services include interpretation of the patient's illness and prepare the way for full understanding of him as an ill or handicapped individual.

(7) The worker will render assistance to each patient recommended for discharge by the Board of Medical Survey in planning return to civilian life; she will furnish information concerning federal and state benefits available to discharged disabled servicemen and to dependents of deceased men; she will provide forms and assist in preparing such forms and other documents as may be required.

(8) Comfort articles, including writing materials, will be provided for those patients who are temporarily without funds or to whom these articles are not accessible.

(9) The Red Cross will provide financial assistance to patients in the form of loans or grants to enable them to take advantage of leaves for the purpose of recuperating from illness when they are without sufficient funds for the purpose. Loans or grants shall only be made with the approval of the commanding officer.

(10) The Red Cross will plan and direct medically approved individual and group recreation for bed patients and convalescents, making use of suitable community resources.

(11) Upon the request of the commanding officer, the Red Cross will recruit volunteers, to be trained with the assistance of the medical staff. The volunteers will serve under the direction of the field director and will be assigned to the Red Cross program or to other departments of the hospital.

